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single theme in that context. All-German representation is especially stressed. There are pleas for trade-union unity across zonal boundaries; protests against economic union of the Saar with France; references to the Zeitz (Saxony) plebiscite which heavily favors unity; quotations from Kuelz of the LDP and Kaiser of the CDU favoring an all-German government; and an assertion that Senator Vandenberg favors the Hoover proposal for a separate peace with a west-German state, to be created after the London Conference breaks down.

3. DEMILITARIZATION: Slighted.

4. DENAZIFICATION: Slighted, except for the assertion that Clay's anti-totalitarian information policy is welcomed by the "many Nazis" in the western zones.

5. ECONOMIC CONTROL: Familiar statements are often repeated, such as: "American capital is trying to dominate western Germany completely," and "the Washington agreement marks... the eviction of Great Britain from the Ruhr, that old stronghold of British influence." Dismantlings are described as excessive.

6. REPARATIONS: Slighted.

7. ECONOMIC FAILURE: The "economic anarchy" in western Germany is referred to.

8. LAND REFORM AND SOCIALIZATION: There are references, as often in the past, to the press conference of 14 August at which Clay is alleged to have announced the abandonment of socialization as a "condition" of increased American help. It is also said that, in the recent Anglo-American agreement, "one has completely forgotten the plan of socialization of the Ruhr industry which the Labor Government expounded so vociferously."

9. AUSTRIA (an eight-month survey): The pattern of broadcasts with regard to Austria, during the past eight months, has been remarkably similar to the pattern with regard to Germany. For instance, as in the case of Germany, the following ideas are stressed: the threat of American dollars to national independence; the Soviet desire to promote national independence; the "reactionary," pro-American stand of non-Communist parties (People's Party and Socialists); coddling of Nazis and "Austro-fascists"; hunger in the western zones and productive efficiency in the Soviet zone; the need for land reform; the need to repatriate displaced persons. As in the case of Germany, the right of the Soviet Union to reparations ("Nazi assets" in this case) was asserted during the Moscow Conference, but has been neglected since then. The assertion of Austrian war-guilt, made during the Moscow Conference, has also been allowed to lapse.

Two differences in Soviet propaganda about Germany and Austria are: (a) In the case of Austria there is no stress at all on the idea of national unity. In fact, any

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suggestion of unity as between Germany and German-speaking Austria is branded as fascistic "pan-German propaganda." (b) There has been little stress, as yet, on the London Conference. The question of the Austrian peace treaty has been scarcely mentioned, and there has been no monitored discussion of the withdrawal of troops, or its relation to Austrian independence.

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